

Manheim Speaks On Spain Revolt

Union College Professor Has
Interesting Talk on Causes
of Trouble Today in Span-
ish Republic.

Frank J. Manheim, instructor of history at Union College addressed a capacity audience at the Unicorn, last night, under the auspices of the American League against War and Fascism. The significance of the Spanish crisis, he said, lies in the United Front character of the Loyalists on the elected Peoples' government of Spain.

Reviewing the regime of King Alfonso and its successor, the Republic under Zamora, he pointed out the extremely conservative character of the latter and its wealthy middle class base.

The army and the majority of government offices, he showed, drew their leadership from the Federal wealthy merchants and landlords.

The rule of the Republic proving unsatisfactory in regard to the welfare of most of the citizens, strikes and dissatisfaction became widespread though not violent. The elections of 1933 ushered in more Fascist measures and under the stimulus of Roles, suppression of civil liberties multiplied. This persecution, the "hounding of the trade unions," the use of military force against strikers, culminated in 1934 when the miners of Asturias, northern Spain, formed a Worker's Alliance and struck for higher wages.

This marked the beginning of the United Front, despite or because of the violent suppression and defeat of the strike by Fascist forces, sixty thousand of the strikers were imprisoned, 5,000 killed, 10,000 wounded. It was in this strike-breaking activity that General Franco became famous for his cruelty.

Mr. Manheim discussed the error that the Fascists made in not building a mass support as Hitler and Mussolini had done.

This error led to the surprise election of 1936 when the Popular Front revealed itself in all its strength, the unity of liberal Republicans, trade unions, and radicals around a "stop Fascism and sane Democracy" program. With control of the government in their hands the Democratic leaders were just beginning to introduce reforms when the army under Fascist leadership rebelled.

Finally Mr. Manheim outlined the military steps that followed the financing of the Fascists by Juan March, probably the richest man in Spain, and remarkable resistance that people of Spain are showing against the rebels.

Union Instructor Will Give Public Lecture On Dean's Philosophy

Inaugurating a new function, the honorary Social Studies Club of Union College will introduce Frank Manheim, instructor in history at the college, tonight to deliver a public lecture in the old chapel at 8 o'clock on the historical philosophy of Amos Dean, Union 1826, who

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Of Dean's History

Privately Published Seven
Volume Work "Raised Ban-
ner of 'New' History"

Graduate of Union

Albany Law School Founder
Remembered as Jurist,
College President

Monday, Dec. 7—The name of Amos Dean of the class of 1826 has been buried under what it now seems were the lesser achievements of his life. He is known as the founder of the Albany Medical College (1838), a founder of the Albany Law School (1851), as famous a professor of law, and as an author of books on law. Some remember him as the first president of the University of Iowa. A handful know that he was the author of a seven volume "History of Civilization."

It remained for Frank J. Manheim, however, the newly appointed instructor in history to discover that Amos Dean "raised the banner of the 'new' history more than a half century prior to James Harvey Robinson's cure of his colleagues' political hypnosis"—which was in dealing with history if it were merely a record of military and political exploits of rulers.

Spoken in Old Chapel

Speaking before the Social Studies Club in Old Chapel tonight, Mr. Manheim presented the case of Amos Dean who was graduated from Union College in 1826, a year after he helped to found the Greek letter fraternity system by establishing Kappa Alpha Society in 1825.

The twenty "syntheses of universal history, even worthy of mere mention, from Dr. David Ramsay's "Universal History Americanized . . ." to Harry Elmer Barnes' recent work, have been, with but one exception, little more than hackneyed reproductions or diluted reprints of the celebrated creations of European or English historians," said Professor Manheim. The single exception is the "History of Civilization" by Amos Dean, the Albany Law School professor.

Dean wrote his seven volume narrative and was revising it a third time when interrupted by death in 1868. Friends took the well prepared manuscript to Joel Munsell, Albany publisher who brought out the seven volumes within a year by arranging publication on a

wrote the seven volume "History of Civilization."

Amos Dean, a native of Albany, was a lawyer, scholar and author. He was instrumental in founding the Young Men's Association, the Albany Law School, the Albany Medical School, Albany Academy for girls and Dudley Observatory.

Mr. Manheim will use as the base of his lecture Dean's "History of Civilization," which some critics believe to be the best history of civilization written by an American.

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Mr. Manheim explained that the technique Dean used "reduced to a simple mechanism. There are, all told, six fundamental elements out of which civilization is composed. They are: industry, religion, government, society, philosophy, and art. "These," said Dean, "are so many vast organizing forces that, together, embrace and exhaust all there is of human power, energy, and activity."

In writing the history of the six component parts of civilization Dean did not trace the development of any one from its earliest appearance to the latest period. He rather combined the chronological approach to historical facts with topical. According to him there have been eighteen people or nations, sometimes called "cultures," which have been "essential links in the great chain of civilization;" the romantic "races in Asia, the Scythians, Huns, Turks, Mongols, and Tartars, and the "nations" of Chaldea, Assyria, Babulonia, Medo-Persia, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Phoenicia, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Rome, and then "the states and kingdoms of modern Europe considered together."

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PROFESSOR PAYS \$10 FOR 'HURRY'

Union Educator Tells Court
He Was Rushing Student
to Class

When a student kicks over the customary traces and goes on a binge, driving 55 miles an hour along New Scotland Avenue is no way to take him back to class, says Justice Kampf.

Arraigned in Traffic Court yesterday for speeding, Prof. Frank J. Manheim of Union College, Schenectady, paid a fine of \$10 for adopting that procedure. The professor said he was in a bit of a hurry because his charge was "unruly."

That "made the situation doubly hazardous, for it could not help but affect your driving," remarked the court. "As a college professor, you certainly should have displayed better judgment."

Professor Manheim was arrested Tuesday by Patrolmen Charles V. O'Hagen and William P. Carroll. However, Professor Manheim was far more fortunate than a companion defendant, Willard McClure of 321 10th Street, Troy, who was taxed \$25 on a speeding charge. Darwin Tayntor, Stamford, paid \$5 for the same offense. The court observed the circumstances differed. Driving W. Odin, RD 4, Troy, for \$5 and Lucian H. Wagar, for \$3, for passing red light.

A fine from Albert Bruno, 188 Hill Street, Troy, for left-handed driving around a trolley car, completed the day's business.